

MADDUR MUNICIPALITY.

Dated 30th May 1928.

The following draft bye-laws are framed by the Maddur Municipality, under Section 48 (i) n of the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, and are published for the information of the public. Any resident within the area of the Maddur Municipality who has any objections or suggestions with respect to the draft bye-laws should communicate the same to the President, Maddur Municipality, within one month from the date of this notification.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

Section 48 (1) n.

1. No dust, dung, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen or stable refuse or filth of any kind or any animal matter or any broken glass or earthen ware or other rubbish or any other thing that is or that may be a nuisance shall be deposited in any street or drain except in Municipal dust-bins where provided and in private lands for short period.
2. Tiles, garden sweepings, branches of trees and thatch and night soil shall not be deposited in municipal dust-bins.
3. Sullage, urine, etc., shall not be discharged into road side gutters without the special permission of the President. The children should not be allowed to commit nuisance in the public roads, lanes or side drain. The parents will be made responsible for this action and dealt with.
4. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the bye-laws abovenamed shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.
5. No person shall dry any "Bratties" or cow dung cakes on the external walls of houses or yards or compound walls, and any one infringing this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.
6. No person is allowed to remove earth or make pits except for wells within the Municipal limits for house buildings or any other purpose. The owner of every house or vacant land is expected to keep the premises or vacant land in a tidy condition by not allowing the growth of rank vegetation by storing of manure or by using it for any other purpose which gives room for nuisance. No person is allowed to stock manure within the Municipal limits for more than a week utmost if it is not possible to remove it everyday.
7. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious disease are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any article of food in bazaars of the town. Any one infringing this bye-law will be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one rupee for each offence.
8. All persons holding houses or lands within the Municipal limits are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction, to remove all evident causes of malaria.
9. All persons holding houses or lands shall destroy lantana or prickly-pear where at present existing. The growth of lantana, prickly-pear, milk-hedge in the vicinity of houses for the purpose of hedge is prohibited and if in special cases lantana and milk-hedge are permitted to be used for the purpose of hedge, they shall always be kept trimmed and shall not exceed the height of four feet from the ground. Any infringement of the above bye-law will render the offender liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.
10. All persons who after due notice from the President has been given fails to comply with the provisions of this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate subject themselves to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

Dated 30th May 1928.

The following draft bye-laws are framed by the Maddur Municipal Council under Section 48 (1) B III of the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, and are published for the information of the public. Any resident within the area of the Maddur Municipality who has any objection or suggestions with respect to the draft bye-laws should communicate the same to the President, Maddur Municipality, within one month from the date of this notification.

SECTION 48 (1) B III.

Dangerous and offensive Trades.

1. These bye-laws are named 'The Dangerous and Offensive Trade Bye-laws.'
2. In these bye-laws unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context.
 - (a) Dangerous trade means the business of storing for sale.—
 - (i) hay, straw, or any dried fodder for cattle,
 - (ii) gunpowder, blasting-powder, fire works including patakier, etc.,
 - (iii) kerosene oil, more than 50 tins and petrol 6 drums or 24 gallons,

(b) Offensive Trade means the business of :—

- (i) storing hides, horns and skins,
- (ii) making or manufacturing bricks,
- (iii) making or manufacturing tiles, pottery, or other earthenware or lime,
- (iv) using any place as cart-stand;
- (b) using any place as simthy,
- (vi) stone quarrying,
- (vii) salting, curing or storing fish.

(c) Manager means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on whether such person is the proprietor of the business or the agent in charge thereof.

3. The Manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade defined in clause 2 above shall not use it as such without obtaining a licence from the President therefor. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall, whether the application shall eventually be granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

(4) The fees leviable on licenses to carry on dangerous or offensive trades shall be as follows :—

(a) Dangerous trades, for each class of business Rs. 10 per annum maximum.

4. (b) Offensive Trades for each class of business Rs. 15 per annum maximum.

Note.—In case of hand made bricks, the license fee shall be Rs. 5 for a kiln of 1,00,000 bricks or a fraction thereof.

5. No such license will be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trades carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger of nuisance to the person residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.

6. Every Manager as aforesaid shall keep the place licensed for the purpose open between 7 to 10 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M. for inspection by the President, Vice-President, Sanitary Inspector and he shall afford every facility for such inspection.

7. Every such Manager shall be bound to furnish the President whenever called upon to do so, such statistics, as to show the quantity of goods received, stored, manufactured sold or exported by him.

8. In the case of dangerous trades :—

- (i) Every Manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress for the removal of goods and for quenching fire, if any.
- (ii) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of combustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.
- (iii) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry.
- (iv) He shall not allow smoking or introduction of fire into the premises and he shall store always sufficient quantity of water to quench the fire, if any.
- (v) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in or resorting to the neighbourhood.
- (vi) He shall comply with any requisition from the President contained in a notice for the total or partial removal, from the premises of the aforesaid goods or the removal of any other combustible material not intended for sale or for sale or for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions.

9. In case of offensive trades :—

- (i) Every Manager shall confine his trade to be carried on the place shown in the license.
- (ii) He shall store all materials in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.
- (iii) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation or other suitable means.
- (iv) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repairs so as to prevent absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall to be deposited upon.
- (v) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and keep them always in good repair.
- (vi) He shall cause the premises cleaned at the close of every working day.
- (vii) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matters not intended for any further process of trade which are likely to be a source of danger or nuisance to be deposited in or around the premises but shall have them removed daily to a place approved by the President.

- (viii) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimise the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.
 - (ix) He shall comply with any requisition from the President contained in a notice for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of the persons employed in such trades.
10. The President shall have the power to suspend or withdraw license granted for dangerous or offensive trades whenever he deems such a course necessary in the interest of the convenience and safety of the public generally or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood or whenever the conditions of such license are not obeyed.
11. The license granted to carry on dangerous or offensive trades are not transferable.
12. Any breach of such rules or bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under Section 152 (3) of Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

Notice dated 30th May 1928.

The following draft bye-laws are framed by the Maddur Municipality under Section 48 (g) of the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, and are published for the information of the public. Any resident within the area of the Maddur Municipality who has any objections or suggestions with respect to the draft bye-laws, should communicate the same to the President, Maddur Municipality, within one month for the date of this notification.

*The Registration of Births and Deaths framed under Section 48 (9) of
Municipal Regulation.*

1. A register shall be kept of births and deaths in the town and for this purpose a Registrar of Births and Deaths shall be appointed:—

The Municipal Office shall for the present be the office of Registry and the Office Clerk be the Registrar. A notice written both in English and Kannada and attached to a conspicuous part of the building shall notify this fact to the public.

2. All births and deaths shall be registered in Books in the forms given in the appended schedule and these shall be presented in the Municipal Office.

3. The Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and every death which occurs within the Municipality and shall register as soon as conveniently may be after the event without fee or reward the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the said schedule touching every such birth and death as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

4. All such entries shall be made consecutively from the beginning to the end of the book.

5. The father or mother or other male relative of every child born within the Municipality or in the case of death, illness, absence or inability of the father, mother and other male relative, the medical attendant or midwife who was present at or in attendance shall within one week next after the day of every such birth given or cause to be given to the Registrar during the office hours, etc., between 11 A.M. to 3 P.M., according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, information of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.

6. Some near relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying within the Municipality or in the case of death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building or if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the building in which such death has occurred shall within 24 hours give or cause to be given to the Registrar according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief information of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of every person.

7. In the case of births or deaths in any public institution, it shall be the duty of the officer or person in charge to give or cause to be given to the Registrar, the information required under bye-laws 5 and 6 touching such births and deaths.

8. It is permissible to give in writing information of births and deaths in the forms given in the appended schedule (printed forms will be available at the Municipal Office).

9. On notice received at the office of registry, the Sanitary Maistry shall visit the locality and institute enquiries regarding the accuracy of the several particulars specified in such notice and after correcting any errors that may have been discovered initial against the particulars entry in the register in token of having performed such inspection.

10. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who had died within the Municipality shall whenever required furnish the Registrar or other person authorised in this behalf such information as he possesses as to the said several particulars.

11. Any person whose duty it is to give information under the preceding paragraphs and who neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information shall be liable (on conviction before a Magistrate) to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

12. All extracts from registers of births and deaths shall be signed by the President or Vice-President and sealed with the seal of the Council and the fees payable for these shall be governed by the same rules as in the case of revenue documents.

13. Extracts from the register of births may, if required by the informant, be given to him free of cost by the Registrar.

Definitions.

Occupier includes the Keeper, Master, Matron, Superintendent or other officer in charge of every public institution and when a house is let in separate apartments or lodgings includes any person residing in such house who is the person under whom such lodgings or separate apartments are immediately held or his agent.

Public institution includes prison, lock-up, hospital, school, reformatory, hostel barracks, any charitable or other institution which is under the management of the public body, officer or person.

The term 'still birth' applies to a child, born after the twenty-eighth week of gestation as dead or apparently dead and not called back to life.

Report of births in the Municipality of Maddur during the month of 192

Date and hour of birth	Caste	Born alive	Still born	Male	Female	When born locality, name, street, etc.	Door No.	Father's name and occupation	Date on which the notice was sent	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Name and address of the Reporter.

Report of deaths in the Municipality of Maddur during the month of 192

Name and surname of the deceased in Kanarese	Occupation	Residence	When death occurred	Door No.	Age			Sex	Caste	Date of death	Date of registry	Cause of death	Name of Doctor, Hakim or Vaidya who last treated deceased	Remarks
					Years	Months	Days							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

Name and address of the Reporter.

If the cause is unknown, mention the symptoms with which the deceased was affected, i.e., fever, cough, vomittings, diarrhoea and the duration of last illness.

N.B.—This report should be despatched within 24 hours after the occurrence of death.

M. NARASIMHA MURTY,
For President,
Municipal Council, Maddur.